17 September 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR: Assistant Deputy Director for Intelligence

SUBJECT : Joint Projects

REFERENCE: Memorandum from O/DDI, 25X1A9a

9 September 1971, same subject

1. OBGI participated rather extensively over the past year in joint projects with other agencies. The National Intelligence Survey Program (NIS), the Intelligence Map Program (IMP), and the Interagency Map Procurement Program (IMPP) result in jointly published or procured products. Most of the other interagency participation consists of consultation and coordination initiated and carried out at the working level. Products published by other agencies following such consultation and coordination generally do not indicate concurrence by CIA.

2. OBGI activity can be divided into four categories: (A) Joint interagency programs; (B) Long-standing relationships with other agencies that involve more or less continual consultation and coordination; (C) Representation on interagency committees; and (D) Participation with other agencies on specific projects or groups of projects.

### A. JOINT INTERAGENCY PROGRAMS

### (1) National Intelligence Survey Program (NIS)

As Chairman of the NIS Committee, the Director of OBGI is responsible for administering this coordinated interagency program. Production allocations are shared by CIA and DoD, supported by the Bureaus of the Census and Domestic Commerce. DoD contributions to the NIS Program represent 50% of the total effort, with DIA providing the major share; 5% comes from the Department of Commerce. The Department of State, formerly a major contributor to the program, has since 1962 limited its

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NIS participation to advisory support, including field review of sociological, political, and economic coverage. Final editorial review of NIS manuscripts is accomplished in OBGI. Where inconsistencies in data occur between the DIA and CIA contributions to a single study, as in the General Survey, effort is made to resolve the problem directly. Scientific intelligence contributions to General Surveys are processed through the Scientific Intelligence Committee prior to submission to OBGI. Edited General Survey manuscripts are distributed to the members of the NIS Committee for approval from their respective agencies.

# (2) Interagency Map Procurement Program (IMPP)

OBGI is responsible for the management, substantive direction and interagency coordination of this program. Coordination began in 1947 and operates on a continuing basis, to insure full coverage of all military, political, intelligence and other map needs of the U.S. Government. The program is implemented through the Bureau of Intelligence and Research in the Department of State; its objectives are to insure the collection of all foreign-produced maps and related data needed by the mapping and intelligence agencies. Participating agencies are DIA, U.S. Army Topographic Command, Navy Oceanographic Office, Aeronautical Chart and Information Center, National Security Agency, Library of Congress, U.S. Geological Survey, and National Oceanographic Survey. Coordination of their requirements for maps and related data is accomplished by OBGI map procurement officers with representatives of the member agencies.

# (3) Intelligence Map Program (IMP)

The Special Intelligence Graphic (SIG), a series of medium-scale intelligence maps of Communist countries, has been published jointly with DoD since 1960. OBGI is responsible for developing the intelligence information, while DoD provides basic compilation, printing, and dissemination. Approximately 70% of the USSR, 40% of China, and 20% of Poland have now been covered by this map series.

#### B. LONG-STANDING INTERAGENCY RELATIONSHIPS

#### (1) Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA)

OBGI support to ACDA began with advice on the concept of inspections in the Antarctic Treaty (1959) and has continued at the working level with continual support to U.S. inspection teams -- including joint assessment of need for and timing of inspections, periodic consultations on developments related to inspection problems, briefing of inspection teams, and written reports on Soviet activities in the Antarctic.

### (2) Defense Intelligence Agency, Mapping and Charting (DIAMC)

- (a) A primary area of coordination with DIAMC occurs through the COMIREX MC&G Working Group where OBGI provides expressions of Agency interest in planning and programming in the MC&G field and in obtaining assurances that DoD MC&G plans and demands on collection facilities are justifiable and reasonable.
- (b) Another area of cooperation and coordination has developed over the years in the assistance provided by OBGI in the assessment of Soviet and Chinese MC&G capabilities. Coordination has ranged from joint authorship of intelligence studies to interchange of views on various policy-support questions involving the propriety of granting or denying Soviet access to U.S. geodetic and gravimetric data, instrumentation (export control actions), and access by Communist geodesists to U.S. research organizations and to ICBM complexes.

## (3) National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)

Relationship with NASA, initiated by NASA in 1968, involves frequent intelligence assessments of Soviet developments in satellite geodesy and earth satellite resource surveying. These are used in developing policy for the expanding U.S.-USSR space research cooperation. OBGI support is provided in the form of written and oral comments on various NASA actions and proposals, informal consultations with NASA officials at their request, and papers prepared for other purposes but believed to be pertinent to NASA interests.

### (4) National Science Foundation (NSF)

OBGI support to NSF's Office of Polar Programs has continued at the working and Office Director level since the beginning of Soviet Antarctic activity in 1954. It is used by NSF primarily to help devise cooperative and exchange programs with the USSR and includes reports on Soviet plans and programs and periodic consultations on new developments.

#### (5) Department of State

Regular support is provided at the working level to the Bureau of International Scientific and Technological Affairs (SCI) in connection with Antarctic Treaty affairs. It includes written reports on Soviet programs and performance related to the treaty, with emphasis on identification of problems on which State can take corrective action, and comments on U.S. policy proposals. Continuing informal consultation at the working level on Law of the Sea matters has been in progress over the past year with State's Office of the Geographer.

### C. REPRESENTATION ON COMMITTEES

## (1) Law of the Sea Task Force

An OBGI officer has served since April 1971 as the senior CIA representative to the interagency Law of the Sea Task Force. This activity has involved tasking various Agency components for intelligence support to the Task Force, preparation and coordination of Agency position papers or comments on substantive matters, and participation at Task Force conferences.

# (2) Interagency Task Force on Weather Modification

An OBGI officer has served as the CIA representative on the Interagency Task Force on Weather Modification and participated in the preparation of a report by its Military Uses Working Group.

## (3) NSC Ad-Hoc Committee on U.S. Arctic Policy

An OBGI geographic officer represented CIA on the NSC Ad-Hoc Committee on U.S. Arctic Policy and participated in the preparation of its report.

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#### D. SPECIFIC PROJECTS OR GROUPS OF PROJECTS

#### (1) Narcotics

Current interest in the narcotics problem has resulted in continuing consultation and coordination with the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs (BNDD). Three OBGI reports issued during the past year were coordinated with both BNDD and the Bureau of Customs. An OBGI report on cocaine was used by the Director of BNDD in preparing for a UN meeting; a revision of the same report was distributed at a meeting of the UN Committee on Challenges for a Modern Society; and a large section of it is used verbatim in a recently completed BNDD compilation of information on cocaine.

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#### (3) Aswan Dam

In connection with the production of a study on the Aswan Dam, OBGI officers had extensive discussions with representatives of the Department of the Interior, the Army Engineers, TOPOCOM, and the Office of Naval Research.

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Director

Basic and Geographic Intelligence

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